



⑯

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

⑯ Application number: 85306798.1

⑯ Int. Cl. 4: **C 07 D 471/04, A 61 K 31/44**
// (C07D471/04, 231:00, 221:00)

⑯ Date of filing: 24.09.85

⑯ Priority: 04.10.84 GB 8425104

⑯ Applicant: ICI AMERICAS INC, Concord Pike & New Murphy Road, Wilmington Delaware 19897 (US)

⑯ Date of publication of application: 07.05.86
Bulletin 86/19

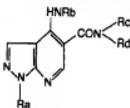
⑯ Inventor: Bare, Thomas Michael, 1078 Windy Knoll Road, West Chester Pennsylvania 19380 (US)

⑯ Designated Contracting States: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT
LI LU NL SE

⑯ Representative: Mack, John Richard et al, Imperial Chemical Industries PLC Legal Department: Patents PO Box 8 Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City Hertfordshire AL7 1HD (GB)

⑯ **Amide derivatives.**

⑯ Amides of the formula:



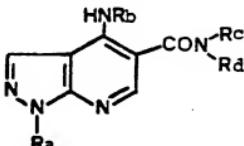
(wherein Ra, Rb, Rc and Rd have defined values) and the 7-N-oxides and pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof possess good anxiolytic activity. Processes for the preparation of the amides and pharmaceutical compositions containing them as active ingredient are described and claimed.

EP 0 180 318 A1

AMIDE DERIVATIVES

This invention relates to pyrazolo[3,4-b]-pyridine amides which are anxiolytic agents.

5 According to the invention there is provided an amide derivative of the formula I:



in which

15 Ra is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, cyanoalkyls and ketoalkyls;

Rb is hydrogen, alkyl or alkanoyl;

20 Rc and Rd may be the same or different and are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkyl-alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, phenyl, benzyl and thiazolyl, or Rc and Rd are joined to form, together with the nitrogen to which they are attached, a 4- to 7-membered ring which optionally contains a double bond;

and the 7-N-oxides thereof;

provided that if Ra is (1-3C)alkyl, at least one of Rc and Rd is (3-10C)alkenyl or (3-10C)-alkynyl,

30 and the pharmaceutically-acceptable acid-addition salts thereof, including those of the 7-N-oxides.

35 ICI Americas Inc.
Docket No. 1700-EPO

A particular value for Ra is (1-10C)alkyl, (3-10C)alkenyl, (3-10C)alkynyl, (1-10C)cyanoalkyl, (1-10C)ketoalkyl, (1-10C)haloalkyl or (3-10C)haloalkenyl, wherein each of the halo groups has at least one halogen selected from the group consisting of fluoro and chloro, preferably fluoro; Ra may be, for example, (4-10C)alkyl, (such as (4-5C)alkyl), (3-10C)alkenyl, e.g., (4-6C)alkenyl, such as (5C)alkenyl or (3-10C)-alkynyl, e.g., (4-6C)alkynyl, such as (5C)alkynyl, of which (3-10C)alkynyl is particularly preferred. Particular values for Ra include n-pentyl, pent-4-enyl, pent-3-ynyl and pent-4-ynyl; other values for Ra include, but are not limited to 1-, 2- or 3-methylbutyl, 1- or 2-ethylbutyl, n-hexyl, 1-, 2-, 3- or 4-methylpentyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, allyl, but-3-enyl, 2-methylprop-2-enyl, hex-4-ynyl or hex-5-ynyl.

A particular value for Rb is hydrogen, (1-10C)alkyl or (1-10C)alkanoyl. Thus, particular values for Rb include, for example, hydrogen, n-butyl and propionyl; other values for Rb include, but are not limited to, ethyl, n-propyl, n-pentyl, acetyl, butyryl or valeryl. It is preferred that Rb be hydrogen or (1-10C)alkanoyl.

A particular value for Rc or Rd is hydrogen, (1-10C)alkyl, (3-6C)cycloalkyl, (3-6C)cycloalkyl(1-6C)alkyl, (3-10C)alkenyl, (3-10C)alkynyl, (1-6C)-alkoxy, (1-6C)alkoxy(2-6C)alkyl, (1-6C)haloalkyl, (1-6C)haloalkenyl, phenyl, benzyl or thiazolyl, for example, hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, n-pentyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopropylmethyl, cyclobutylmethyl, cyclohex-

selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (1-10C)alkyl, (3-6C)cycloalkyl and (3-6C)cycloalkyl(1-6C)alkyl,

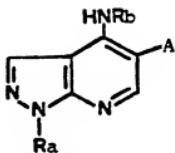
5 provided that for groups 1 and 2 Ra, Rc and Rd do not have any unsaturated carbon-carbon bonds at the "1" position.

10 A particularly preferred group of compounds are those of the formula I in group 1 in which Ra is alkynyl, with the most preferred compounds being those having a triple bond in the "3" or "4" position.

15 The most preferred compound is 4-amino-1-(pent-3-ynyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-N-(2-propenyl)-carboxamide and its hydrochloride salt (Example 20).

20 Compounds of the formula I may be prepared by methods known in themselves for the manufacture of chemically-analogous compounds. Thus the following processes are provided as further features of the invention, Ra, Rb, Rc and Rd having the meanings stated above unless indicated otherwise.

(a) reaction of a compound of the formula II:



30 where A is an acid (-COOH) or an activated derivative thereof, for example ester, acid chloride (preferred),

ylmethyl, 2-cyclopropylethyl, 2-cyclobutylethyl, 2-cyclohexylethyl, allyl, propargyl, but-2-ynyl, ethoxy, 2-methoxyethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, 3,3-dichloroprop-2-enyl, phenyl, benzyl or thiazolyl. Thus, Rc and Rd may be, for example, independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, cyclopropyl, cyclopropylmethyl, allyl, propargyl, but-2-ynyl, 3,3-dichloroprop-2-enyl, 2-methoxyethyl, ethoxy and benzyl.

10 A particular value for the ring formed when Rc and Rd are joined is an azetidine, pyrrolidine, piperidine or 3-pyrroline ring.

15 A particular acid-addition salt is one formed with hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulfuric or nitric acid.

More particular selections of the compounds of the invention may be found in the following three categories listed according to their order of preference.

20 (1) The most preferred group of compounds are those in which Ra is (3-10C)alkenyl or (3-10C)-alkynyl and Rc and Rd are each selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (1-10C)alkyl, (3-6C)cycloalkyl, (3-6C)cycloalkyl(1-6C)alkyl, (3-10C)alkenyl and (3-10C)alkynyl.

25 (2) The next most preferred group of compounds are those in which Ra is (1-10C)alkyl and at least one of Rc and Rd are selected to be a (3-10C)-alkenyl or (3-10C)alkynyl.

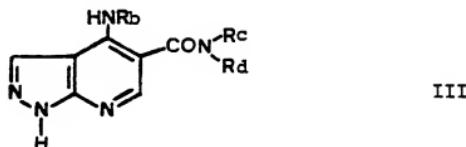
30 (3) A third group of compounds are those in which Ra is (4-5C)alkyl and both Rc and Rd are

anhydride or acyl imidazole, with an amine of the formula $RcRdNH$;

5 (b) for those compounds in which Rb is alkanoyl, acylation of the compound of the formula I in which Rb is hydrogen;

(c) alkylation, alkenylation or alkynylation of a compound of the formula III:

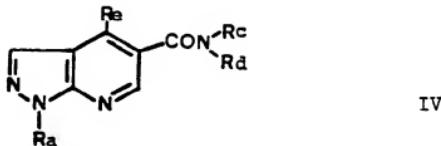
10



15

(d) reaction of a compound of the formula IV:

20

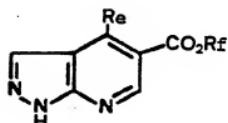


25

in which Re is a displacable radical, for example, ethoxy, chloro, bromo, iodo, with a compound of the formula $Rb-NH_2$; and whereafter, when the compound of formula I is obtained, for example, in the form of a free base and a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt is required, the base may be reacted 30 with an acid which affords a pharmaceutically acceptable anion.

The starting material of the formula II for use in process (a) may be prepared by alkylation, alkenylation or alkynylation of a compound of formula V:

5

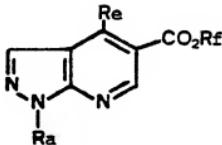


V

10

where Rf is (1-6C)alkyl, (for example, ethyl 4-ethoxy-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylate) to give a compound of formula VI:

15



VI

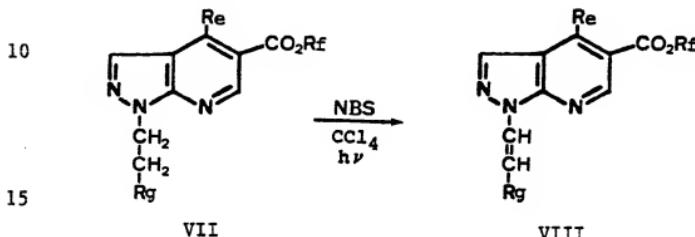
20

with subsequent reaction of the compound of Formula VI with an amine of the formula Rb-NH₂ and, if necessary, hydrolysis of the ester to form the corresponding acid (from which a suitable activated derivative such as an acid chloride may be prepared if required), for example as illustrated in Example 19.

The starting material of the formula III for use in process (c) may be prepared in a similar manner, but omitting the first alkylating, alkenylating or alkynylating step and reacting the acid or

activated derivative with an appropriate amine to get a compound of formula III.

The compounds of material V may be prepared as follows: A compound of formula VII, where Rg is 5 hydrogen or an alkyl, e.g., (1-6C)alkyl, is reacted with N-bromosuccinimide (NBS) to give a compound of formula VIII:



A compound of formula VIII may then be reacted under acidic or basic conditions (for example, Na_2CO_2 in 20 water or aqueous hydrochloric acid in acetyl nitrile) to give a compound of formula V. Compounds of formula VII may be made by the methods described in U.S. Patent 3,755,340 to Hoehn et al.

The starting material of the formula IV for 25 use in process (d) may be prepared by hydrolysis of an ethyl 1-alkyl-, 1-alkenyl- or 1-alkynyl-1H-pyrazolo-[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylate derivative of formula VI carrying the group Re (for example, ethoxy) in the 4-position, followed by reaction of the 5-carboxylic acid, or an activated derivative thereof, with an 30

amine of the formula $RcRdNH$ in a process analogous to process (a).

As indicated above, the compounds of the present invention are anxiolytic agents. This activity may be demonstrated by the Shock-Induced Suppression of Drinking (Rats) Test (SSD) described in Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behaviour, 1980, Vol. 12, pages 819-821. This test may be carried out as follows:

10 Male rats in the weight range of 200 to 220g are deprived of water for 48 hours and deprived of food for 24 hours before testing. Normally, the rats are orally intubated (5 ml./kg.) with the selected concentration of test compound (based on mg./kg. body weight). Concentrations tested ranged from about .78 mg/kg to 50 mg/kg. The vehicle control group of rats is also intubated by mouth. A positive control group of rats is also orally administered a control dose of 18 mg./kg. of chlordiazepoxide. Random selection of 15 the rats is utilized in dosing. The rats are returned to the cage for one hour. Sixty minutes after drug administration, the rat is quietly removed from its cage and the hind feet wiped with Sigma electrode gel made by Parker Laboratories of Orange, New Jersey.

20 When intraperitoneal (i.p.) administration is used, the protocol is identical except that the drugs are administered (with the selected dosage in a volume of 5 ml./kg.) 30 minutes prior to testing. The rat is placed on the floor in the chamber facing the licking tube. The animal is allowed 5 minutes to make 20 25 licking responses and then receives the first shock 30

(0.5 mA). If this response does not occur, the animal is removed and eliminated from the study. If 20 licking responses are made, the animal is permitted an additional 3 minutes during which time each 20th lick 5 is paired with a 0.5 mA shock. This period is automatically started, counted and terminated. The number of licks and shocks are recorded. The activity of the compound tested is evaluated by comparing the mean shocks of the group dosed with the test compound to 10 both the mean shocks of the vehicle and positive control groups via a Students' t-test. In general, an increase in the number of shocks received compared to the control is indicative of the anti-conflict or anti-anxiety activity of the compound.

15 Compounds of this invention demonstrated activity in the SSD test.

According to a further feature of the invention there is provided a pharmaceutical composition which comprises an amide derivative of the 20 invention in association with a pharmaceutically-acceptable diluent or carrier.

The pharmaceutical composition may, for example, be in a form suitable for oral, rectal or parenteral administration, for which purposes it may 25 be formulated by means known to the art into the form of, for example, tablets, capsules, aqueous or oily solutions or suspensions, emulsions, dispersible powders, suppositories or sterile injectable aqueous or oily solutions or suspensions.

30 A preferred pharmaceutical composition of the invention is one suitable for oral administration

in unit dosage form, for example a tablet or capsule which contains between 5 mg. and 500 mg. of the amide derivative, or one suitable for intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous injection, for example a sterile 5 injectable containing between 0.1% and 10% w/w of the amide derivative.

The pharmaceutical composition of the invention will normally be administered to a mammal for relief of anxiety and tension in the same manner 10 as that employed for chlordiazepoxide, due allowance being made in terms of dose levels for the potency and duration of action of the amide derivative of the invention relative to chlordiazepoxide. Thus each individual will receive an oral dose of between .5 mg. 15 and 200 mg., and preferably between .5 mg. and 50 mg., of amide derivative, or an intravenous, subcutaneous or intramuscular dose of between .05 mg. and 50 mg., and preferably between .05 mg. and 10 mg., of the amide derivative, the composition being administered 20 one to four times per day. The rectal dose will be approximately the same as the oral dose.

The invention is illustrated, but not limited, by the following Examples in which the 25 temperatures are in degrees Centigrade and the following contractions are used: DMF (dimethyl formamide); Et (-CH₂CH₃); EtOAc (ethyl acetate); MeOH (methanol); EtOH (ethanol); ether (diethyl ether); THF (tetrahydrofuran); w/w (weight/weight), v/v (volume/volume); m.p. (melting point); g (grams); ml (milliliter(s)); 30 decomp. (decomposition). Chemical symbols have their usual meanings unless otherwise indicated.

Example 1

4-Amino-1-n-pentyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxamide (Formula I, Ra = n-pentyl, Rb = Rc = Rd = H)

5

A mixture of ethyl 4-chloro-1-n-pentyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylate (this compound may be made as described in European Patent Publication No. 96995, for example, Example 11c) (24.88g.) and liquid ammonia (60 ml.) was heated in a stainless steel pressure vessel at 90-100° for 12 hours. The excess ammonia was allowed to evaporate and the solid white residue was triturated with water. The collected solid (24 g.), a mixture of 4-amino ethyl ester and amide, was dissolved in a mixture of EtOH (210 ml.), sodium hydroxide (13.5 g.) and water (24 ml.) and the mixture heated at 45-50° for 10 hours. The reaction mixture was evaporated and the residue dissolved in water and extracted with EtOAc and then with ether. The combined extracts were dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered, and the solvent evaporated. The residual solid was purified by chromatography on silica gel using MeOH/chloroform 7:93 v/v as eluant and the product was recrystallized from EtOH to give the title compound (1.23 g., 5.9%), m.p. 201-201.9°.

Example 2

4-Amino-1-n-pentyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-n-propylcarboxamide (Formula I, Ra = n-pentyl, Rb = Rc = H, Rd = n-propyl)

To a stirred suspension of 4-amino-1-n-pentyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylic acid (which may be prepared as described below or as described in European Patent Publication No. 96995, 5 for example, Example 11e) (0.96g.) in chloroform (15 ml.) was added thionyl chloride (1.8 g.). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature then cooled in an ice bath and treated with n-propylamine (3.3 g.) with vigorous stirring. The 10 mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature then washed with water until the washes were neutral. The organic layer was dried ($MgSO_4$) and the solvent evaporated. The residual solid was recrystallized from toluene to give the title compound (0.77 g., 15 72%), m.p. 142.8-144.8.

The starting material was prepared as follows. The aqueous layer from the NaOH hydrolysis in Example 1 was filtered through diatomaceous earth and acidified with acetic acid. The resulting precipitate was washed with water and air-dried to give 4-amino-1-n-pentyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylic acid (17.01 g., 81%). A sample had a melting point of 253-254° (decomp.) after recrystallization from EtOH.

25

Examples 3-6

The process described in Example 2 was repeated, using the appropriate amines, as starting materials, and the following compounds of the formula 30 I, were obtained.

Example	Ra	Rb	Rc	Rd	m.p.°
3	n-pentyl	H		H	151.5-152.7
5 4	n-pentyl	H	allyl	H	138.8-139.8
5	n-pentyl	H	propargyl	H	169-170.5
10 6	n-pentyl	H		H	143-144
6-1	n-pentyl	H	benzyl	H	159.8-160.6

Example 7

15 4-Amino-1-n-pentyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-(N-propyl-N-methyl)carboxamide hydrochloride (Formula I as a hydrochloride, Ra = n-pentyl, Rb = H, Rc = n-propyl, Rd = methyl)

20 To a stirred suspension of 4-amino-1-n-pentyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylic acid (0.96 g) in chloroform was added thionyl chloride (0.69 g). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature, then cooled in an ice-bath and treated with N-methylpropylamine (1.71 g.). The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature then washed with water until the washings were neutral. The organic layer was dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated and the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel using hexane/EtOAc 1:2 v/v as eluant. The purified product was dissolved in EtOH (4 ml.) and ethereal HCl added. The resulting precipitate was collected, washed with EtOH/ether and dried to give the title compound (1.03 g, 78%), m.p. 151.5-153°.

30

35

Examples 8-11

The process described in Example 7 was repeated using the appropriate amines as starting materials and isolating the product as the hydrochloride salt. The following compounds of the formula I, as their hydrochloride salts, were thus prepared.

	Example	Ra	Rb	Rc	Rd	m.p.°
10	8	n-pentyl	H	ethyl	methyl	143-144
	9	n-pentyl	H	ethyl	ethyl	177-178
15	10	n-pentyl	H	allyl	methyl	111-138 (decomp.)
	11	n-pentyl	H	propargyl	methyl	203.5-204.5

20

Example 12

4-Amino-1-n-pentyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-N-(2-methoxyethyl)carboxamide (Formula I, Ra = n-pentyl, Rb = Rc = H, Rd = 2-methoxyethyl)

25

To a stirred suspension of 4-amino-1-n-pentyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylic acid (1.03 g.) in chloroform (15 ml.) was added thionyl chloride (0.73 g.). After stirring at room temperature for 2 hours the resulting cloudy solution was added to a stirred ice-cold solution of 2-methoxyethylamine (1.87 g) in chloroform (25 ml). After stirring for 15 minutes the reaction mixture was poured into water and extracted with chloroform. The combined extracts were

washed with water, dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated and the residue recrystallized from toluene/hexane to give the title compound (0.98 g, 77%), m.p. 114-115°.

5

Examples 13-18

The process described in Example 12 was repeated, using the appropriate amines as starting materials, and the following compounds of the formula 10 I, as their hydrochloride salts, were prepared.

	Example	Ra	Rb	Rc	Rd	m.p.°
15	13	n-pentyl	H	methyl	H	273-274
	14	n-pentyl	H	methyl	methyl	207-208
	15	n-pentyl	H	ethyl	H	238-242.5
20	16	n-pentyl	H	n-propyl	ethyl	195-196
	17	n-pentyl	H	allyl	allyl	198-200
25	18	n-pentyl	H	propargyl	propargyl	164-166

Example 19

a. 4-Amino-1-(pent-3-ynyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-N-(2-propynyl)carboxamide (Formula I,
30 Ra = pent-3-ynyl, Rb = Rc = H, Rd = propargyl)

To a stirred suspension of 4-amino-1-(pent-3-ynyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylic acid (0.8 g.) in chloroform (15 ml.) was added thionyl 35 chloride (0.58 g.). The mixture was stirred at room

temperature for 1 hour, then cooled in an ice bath, and this solution of acid chloride was then treated with propargylamine (1.1 g.). The thick reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, 5 diluted with EtOAc and poured into water. The organic layer was separated, washed with water, dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography on a short column of silica gel using EtOAc as eluant. The product was recrystallized from 10 toluene/EtOAc to give the title compound (0.69 g, 74%), m.p. 192.0-193.1°.

b. Ethyl 4-ethoxy-1-vinyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]-pyridine-5-carboxylate

15 A suspension of ethyl 1-ethyl-4-ethoxy-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylate (which may be prepared as described in U.S. Patent 3,755,340, for example, Example 1c) (14.24 g.) and N-bromosuccinimide 20 (21.2 g.) in carbon tetrachloride (109 ml.) was stirred and heated under reflux while being irradiated with a sun lamp (Westinghouse 250 watt). After 1.5 hours the mixture was cooled (ice-bath) and filtered. The filtrate was washed with aqueous sodium bicarbonate and water, dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated to give 25 ethyl 4-ethoxy-1-vinyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylate as a yellow oil.

c. Ethyl 4-ethoxy-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylate

A solution of the 1-vinyl derivative of
5 Example 19b in THF (112 ml.) was treated with a
saturated aqueous sodium carbonate solution (67 ml.)
and water (69 ml.). The solution was vigorously
stirred for 28 hours at room temperature and the
precipitated solid collected. The solid was washed
10 with water, air-dried and recrystallized from EtOAc to
give the title compound, m.p. 187.2-187.8°.

d. Ethyl 4-ethoxy-1-pent-3-ynyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]-pyridine-5-carboxylate

15 A mixture of the ethyl-4-ethoxy-1H-pyrazolo-[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylate of Example 19c (8.13 g.), pulverized anhydrous potassium carbonate (14.3 g.) and 1-bromo-3-pentyne (10.7 g.) in dry DMF (58 ml.) was stirred at 55-60° for 4.5 hours. Additional quantities of 1-bromo-3-pentyne (5.3 g.) and potassium carbonate (14.3 g.) were added after 1 hour. The mixture was cooled and filtered and the filtrate evaporated at 45°-50°. The residue was diluted with
20 water and extracted with ether and EtOAc. The combined extracts were washed with water, dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel using EtOAc/hexane 1:1 v/v as eluant to give the title compound, m.p. 93-95°, after
25 recrystallization from toluene.
30

e. Ethyl 4-amino-1-(pent-3-ynyl)-1H-pyrazolo-[3,4-b]-pyridine-5-carboxylate (Formula II, Ra = pent-3-ynyl, Rb = H, A = $-\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$)

5 A mixture of the 1-(pent-3-ynyl) derivative of Example 19d (7.6 g.), EtOH (10 ml.) and liquid ammonia (60 ml.) was heated to 75-80° in a stainless steel pressure vessel for 12 hours. The vessel was allowed to cool and excess ammonia allowed to evaporate. The residue was triturated with water (100 ml.) and the resulting solid air-dried to give the title compound, m.p. 195.8-196.6°.

10

15 f. 4-Amino-1-(pent-3-ynyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylic acid (Formula II, Ra = pent-3-ynyl, Rb = H, A = $-\text{COOH}$)

20 A stirred solution of the 4-amino derivative of Example 19e (6.1 g.) in EtOH (55 ml.) containing sodium hydroxide (3.6 g.) and water (6.6 ml.) was heated at 45-50° for 10 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue dissolved in water (100 ml.). This solution was washed with ether, filtered through diatomaceous earth and the pH adjusted to 6 with acetic acid. The resulting precipitate was collected, washed with water and dried over P_2O_5 in vacuo to give the title compound, m.p. 233-236° (decomp.), after recrystallization from EtOH/water.

25

Example 20

5 a. 4-Amino-1-(pent-3-ynyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyri-
dine-5-N-(2-propenyl)carboxamide (Formula I, Ra =
pent-3-ynyl, Rb = H, Rc = allyl, Rd = H)

10 To a stirred suspension of 0.80 g of 4-
amino-1-(pent-3-ynyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-
carboxylic acid as made in Example 19f in 15 ml. of
chloroform was added thionyl chloride (0.58 g). The
mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hr.,
then cooled in an ice bath and this solution of acid
chloride treated with allylamine (1.1 g). The reac-
tion mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature,
15 diluted with EtOAc and poured into water. The organic
layer was separated, washed with water, dried (MgSO₄)
and evaporated. The residue was purified by chroma-
tography on a short column of silica gel using EtOAc
as the eluant. The product was recrystallized from
20 toluene/EtOAc to give the title compound (0.74 g.,
80%) as white crystals, m.p. 180.5-181.5°.

Calculated for C₁₅H₁₇N₅O: C, 63.59; H, 6.05; N, 24.72
Found: C, 63.77; H, 6.06; N, 24.67

25 b. 4-Amino-1-(pent-3-ynyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyri-
dine-5-N-(2-propenyl)carboxamide hydrochloride
(Formula I as a hydrochloride, Ra = pent-3-ynyl,
Rb = H, Rc = allyl, Rd = H)

30 Ethereal HCl was added to a solution of 4-
amino-1-(pent-3-ynyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-N-

allylcarboxamide (1.0g) obtained by the method of Example 20a in 10 ml. of warm EtOH. A precipitate formed and was collected, washed with ether, and air-dried to give 1.0 g of white crystals. Recrystallization from ethanol gave 0.80 g. of the title compound as white crystals, m.p. 214-214.8°.

5 Calculated for $C_{15}H_{17}N_5O \cdot HCl$: C, 56.34; H, 5.67;
N, 21.90

10 Found: C, 56.28; H, 5.72;
N, 21.83

Example 21

15 4-Amino-1-(pent-3-ynyl)-1H-pyrazolo-[3-4-b]pyridine-
5-N-cyclopropylmethylcarboxamide (Formula I, Ra =
pent-3-ynyl, Rb = Rd = H, Rc = $-CH_2$ )

20 The process described in Example 19 was repeated, using cyclopropylmethylamine instead of propargylamine. The melting point of the compound obtained was 183.8-185.0°.

Example 22

25 4-Amino-1-(pent-3-ynyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-
5-(N-2-propynyl-N-methyl)carboxamide hydrochloride
(Formula I as a hydrochloride, Ra = pent-3-ynyl, Rb = H, Rc = propargyl, Rd = methyl)

30 To a cooled chloroform solution of the acid chloride prepared as in Example 19a from 0.8 g. of

acid, was added N-methylpropargylamine (1.8 g.). The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, poured into water and extracted with chloroform. The combined extracts were washed with water, dried 5 ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated. The residual oil was dissolved in a minimum of EtOH, the solution filtered and to the filtrate was added ethereal HCl. Recrystallization of the precipitate from EtOH/ether gave the title compound (0.59 g., 54%), m.p. 179.8-181.8°.

10

Examples 23-24

15 The process described in Example 22 was repeated, using the appropriate amines as starting materials, and the following compounds of the formula I, as their hydrochloride salts, were prepared.

Example	Ra	Rb	Rc	Rd	m.p. °
20 23	pent-3-ynyl	H	n-propyl	methyl	199-204 (decomp.)
24	pent-3-ynyl	H	allyl	methyl	174-176.4

25

Examples 25-26

30 The process described in Example 12 was repeated, using the appropriate amines as starting materials, and the following compounds of the formula I were prepared, as listed in Table I.

-22-

TABLE I

Example	Ra	Rb	Rc	Rd	m.p. ^o	Formula	Calculated		Found			
							C H	N	C H	N		
25	n-pentyl	H	$-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{CH}_3$	H	132.9-133.8	$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_5\text{O}$	64.19	7.07	23.39	64.34	7.02	23.38
26	n-pentyl	H	$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{C}\text{Cl}_2$	H	166.8-167.8	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{19}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_5\text{O}$	50.57	5.38	19.66	50.61	5.31	19.86

Example 27

4-Amino-1-(pent-3-ynyl)-1H-pyrazolo-[3,4-b]pyridine-
5-N-propylcarboxamide (Formula I, Ra = pent-3-ynyl,
5 Rb = Rd = H, Rc = propyl)

The process described in Example 19 was
repeated using propylamine as starting material to
prepare the title compound. The compound had a
10 melting point of 184.2-185.8°.
Calculated for $C_{15}H_{19}N_5O$: C, 63.14; H, 6.71; N, 24.54
Found: C, 63.16; H, 6.68; N, 24.49

Example 28

15 a. 4-n-Butylamino-1-n-pentyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]-
pyridine-5-N-(2-propenyl)carboxamide (Formula I,
Ra = n-pentyl, Rb = n-butyl, Rc = allyl, Rd = H)

20 To a stirred suspension of 1.02 g of 4-n-
butylamino-1-n-pentyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-
5-carboxylic acid in 10 ml. of chloroform was added
0.5 g. of thionyl chloride. The resulting solution
was stirred at room temperature for 2 hr. and then
25 added to a cold stirred solution of 0.86 g of allyl-
amine in 20 ml. of chloroform. After stirring for 15
min., the resulting mixture was poured into water and
the organic layer separated, washed with water and
dilute aqueous sodium bicarbonate, and dried over
30 $MgSO_4$. The mixture was filtered and concentrated to
leave 1.17 g of a tan solid, which was recrystallized

from toluene/hexane 1:2 (v/v) to give 1.00 g (87%) of the title compound as white needles, m.p. 105-108°. was as follows:

Calculated for $C_{19}H_{29}N_5O$: C, 66.44; H, 8.51; N, 20.39

5 Found: C, 66.32; H, 8.42; N, 20.32

b. Ethyl 4-n-butylamino-1-n-pentyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylate (Formula II, Ra = n-pentyl, Rb = n-butyl, A = CO_2Et)

10 A solution of 5.00 g of ethyl 4-chloro-1-n-pentyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylate (this compound may be prepared as described in European Patent Publication No. 96995) and 3.09 g of n-butyl-15 amine in 15 ml. of toluene was heated at 85-95° for 4 hr. The reaction mixture was cooled, diluted with ether, and washed several times with water. After drying over $MgSO_4$, the ether solution was concentrated to leave 5.77 g of a light brown oil. This oil was 20 chromatographed over silica gel using acetone/hexane 5:95 (v/v) as the eluant. The fractions containing the product were combined and concentrated to give 5.34 g (95%) of the product as a light yellow oil. For characterization a small portion was converted to 25 its HCl salt as white crystals with a melting point of 160-161°.

c. 4-n-Butylamino-1-n-pentyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]-pyridine-5-carboxylic acid (Formula II, Ra = n-pentyl, Rb = n-butyl, A = -COOH)

A solution of 4.03 g of the amino ester of Example 28b and 1.93 g of sodium hydroxide in 30 ml of ethanol containing 3.5 ml water was warmed at 45° for 2 hr. and then concentrated to remove most of the 5 ethanol. The residue was dissolved in 50 ml of water and the resulting solution acidified with acetic acid. The resulting mixture was extracted with several portions of ethyl acetate and methylene chloride. The combined extracts were dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered, and 10 concentrated to leave a white solid. Recrystallization of this solid from ethanol gave 3.65 g (91%) of the title compound as white plates, m.p. 154-155°.

Example 29

15

a. 4-Amino-1-(pent-4-ynyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-N-(2-propenyl)-carboxamide (Formula I,
Ra = pent-4-ynyl, Rb = H; Rc = allyl, Rd = H)

20

To a stirred solution of 1.08 g of the amino acid of Example 29d in 20 ml of DMF was added 0.79 g of 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole. After stirring the reaction mixture at room temperature for 3 hr., 0.76 g of allylamine was added and the resulting solution 25 allowed to stir for 1 hr. The reaction mixture was poured into water and the resulting mixture extracted with EtOAc. The combined extracts were washed with water and brine, dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered, and concentrated to leave 0.90 g of a light yellow oil which 30 slowly crystallized. Recrystallization from toluene

gave 0.64 g (51%) of the title compound as white crystals, m.p. 117.5-119°.

Calculated for $C_{15}H_{17}N_5O$: C, 63.58; H, 6.05; N, 24.72
Found: C, 63.50; H, 5.96; N, 24.86

5

b. Ethyl-4-ethoxy-1-(pent-4-ynyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylate

10 A mixture of 3.78 g of ethyl 4-ethoxy-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylate, 3.90 g of 1-iodo-4-pentyne, and 6.68 g of pulverized anhydrous potassium carbonate in 27 ml of dry DMF was stirred at 50-60° for 1 hr. The mixture was cooled, poured into water, and the resulting mixture extracted with EtOAc.

15 The combined extracts were washed with water and brine, dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered, and concentrated to leave 5.42 g of a dark oil which slowly crystallized. This material was chromatographed over silica gel using EtOAc/hexane 1:2 (v/v) as the eluant to give 20 3.03 g (62%) of the title compound as a white solid. A small quantity was recrystallized from toluene to give white crystals, m.p. 84-85.5°.

25 c. Ethyl-4-amino-1-(pent-4-ynyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]-pyridine-5-carboxylate (Formula II, Ra = pent-4-ynyl, Rb = H, A = $-CO_2Et$)

30 A mixture of the compound of Example 29b (2.87 g) in 80 ml of ethanol saturated with ammonia in a glass-lined stainless steel pressure vessel was heated at 105-110° for 14 hr. The vessel was allowed

to cool and the reaction mixture was concentrated to leave 2.61 g of a light yellow solid. Recrystallization of this material from toluene/hexane gave 1.64 g (63%) of the title compound as pale yellow crystals,
5 m.p. 132.5-133.5°.

d. 4-Amino-1-(pent-4-ynyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylic acid (Formula II, Ra = pent-4-ynyl, Rb = H, A = -COOH)

10 A stirred solution of the above compound of Example 29c (1.64 g) in EtOH (15 ml) containing sodium hydroxide (0.99 g) and water (2 ml) was heated at 45-55° for 2 hr. The cooled reaction mixture was then
15 concentrated to remove most of the EtOH and the residue dissolved in water. The resulting solution was acidified with dilute aqueous HCl whereupon a precipitate formed. The precipitate was collected, washed with water, air-dried and then dried over P_2O_5
20 in vacuo to give 1.03 g (70%) of the title compound as a white solid, m.p. 214° (decomp.).

Example 30

25 a. 4-Amino-1-(pent-4-enyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-N-(2-propenyl)-carboxamide (Formula I,
Ra = pent-4-enyl, Rb = Rd = H, Rc = allyl)

30 To a stirred solution of 1.08 g of the amino acid of Example 30d in 20 ml of DMF was added 0.86 g of 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole. After stirring the

reaction mixture at room temperature for 3 hr., 0.76
of allylamine was added and the resulting solution
allowed to stir at room temperature overnight. The
reaction mixture was poured into water and extracted
5 with EtOAc. The combined extracts were washed with
water and brine, dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered, and concen-
trated to leave 1.50 g of a tacky crystalline solid.
Recrystallization from toluene gave 0.85 g (68%) of
the title compound as white crystals, m.p. 123-124°.
10 Calculated for $C_{15}H_{19}N_5O$: C, 63.14; H, 6.71; N, 24.55
Found: C, 63.38; H, 6.69; N, 24.29

b. Ethyl 4-ethoxy-1-(pent-4-enyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]-
pyridine-5-carboxylate

15 A mixture of 5.00 g of ethyl 4-ethoxy-1H-
pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylate, 3.96 g of 1-
bromo-4-pentene, and 8.83 g of pulverized anhydrous
potassium carbonate in 36 ml. of anhydrous DMF was
20 stirred at room temperature for 1 hr. and then at 55-
60° for 2 hr. The mixture was cooled, poured into
water, and extracted with EtOAc. The combined ex-
tracts were washed with water and brine, dried
($MgSO_4$), filtered and concentrated to leave 6.81 g of
25 a dark semi-solid mass. This material was chromato-
graphed over silica gel using hexane/EtOAc 2:1 (v/v)
as the eluant to give 4.34 g. (67%) of the title
compound as a light tan solid. A small quantity was
recrystallized from hexane to give tan crystals, m.p.
30 61-62°.

c. Ethyl 4-amino-1-(pent-4-enyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]-pyridine-5-carboxylate (Formula II, Ra = pent-4-enyl, Rb = H, A = $-\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$)

5 A mixture of the compound of Example 30b (4.14 g) in 80 ml. of EtOH saturated with ammonia was heated in a stainless steel measure vessel at 80-100° for 12 hr. The vessel was allowed to cool and the reaction mixture was concentrated to leave 3.72 g
10 (99%) of the title compound as a tan solid. A small quantity was recrystallized from toluene/hexane to give white plates, m.p. 130-131°.

15 d. 4-Amino-1-(pent-4-enyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylic acid (Formula II, Ra = pent-4-enyl, Rb = H, A = $-\text{COOH}$)

20 A stirred solution of the 4-amino compound of Example 30c (3.52 g) in EtOH (32 ml) containing sodium hydroxide (2.09 g) and water (4.25 ml) was heated at 45-55° for 2 hr. The cooled reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue dissolved in water. The resulting solution was acidified with dilute aqueous HCl wherever a tan precipitate formed.
25 The precipitate was collected and washed with water, air-dried, and then dried in vacuo over P_2O_5 to give 2.28 g of the title compound as a tan solid.

Example 314-Amino-1-(pent-4-enyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-
N-methyl-N-(2-propynyl)-carboxamide hydrochloride

5 (Formula I as a hydrochloride, Ra = pent-4-enyl, Rb = H, Rc = propargyl, Rd = methyl)

To a stirred solution of 1.00 g of 4-amino-1-(pent-4-enyl)-1H-pyrazolo-[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylic acid, as made by the method described in Example 30d, in 18 ml of DMF was added 0.80 g of 1,1'-carbon-10 yldiimidazole. After stirring the reaction mixture at room temperature for 3 hr. 0.82 g of N-methylpropargylamine was added and the resulting solution allowed to stir at room temperature for 3 days. The reaction mixture was poured into water and extracted with EtOAc. The combined extracts were washed with water and brine, dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered, and concentrated to leave a brown oil. The oil was dissolved in 15 ml. 15 of EtOH and acidified with ethereal HCl whereupon a white precipitate formed. The precipitate was collected, washed with EtOH/ether and then ether, and air-dried to give 0.94 g (70%) of the title compound as white crystals, m.p. 202-203°.

20

25 Calculated for $C_{16}H_{19}N_5O \cdot HCl$: C, 57.56; H, 6.04;
N, 20.98

Found: C, 57.37; H, 6.15;
N, 20.89

Example 32

a. 4-Amino-7-oxo-1-n-pentyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-N-(2-propenyl)-carboxamide hydrochloride

5 (Formula I as an 7-N-oxide and hydrochloride, Ra = n-pentyl, Rb = Rd = H, Rc = -CH₂CH=CH₂)

A mixture of 0.98 of the allylamide of Example 32c in 60 ml of EtOH saturated with ammonia 10 was heated at 60-70° in a stainless steel pressure vessel for 12 hr. The vessel was allowed to cool and the contents concentrated to leave 0.86 g of a tan solid. This material was chromatographed over silica 15 gel using 2.5% MeOH in chloroform to give 0.61 g of a white solid, which was dissolved in 15 ml of EtOH and acidified with ethereal HCl. A white precipitate formed and was collected, washed with EtOH/ether, and air-dried to give 0.58 g (58%) of the title compound as white plates, m.p. 232-237° (decomp.).

20 Calculated for C₁₅H₂₁N₅O₂.HCl: C, 53.01; H, 6.53;
N, 20.61
Found: C, 53.01; H, 6.67;
N, 20.48

25 b. 4-Ethoxy-7-oxo-1-n-pentyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylic acid

A solution of 5.00 g of ethyl 4-ethoxy-7-oxo-1-n-pentyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylate (this compound may be made as described in U.S. 30 Patent 4,511,568) in EtOH (40 ml) containing sodium

hydroxide (0.75 g) and water (4 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 45 min. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue dissolved in 250 ml of water. The resulting solution was acidified with 5 acetic acid whereupon a precipitate formed. The precipitate was collected, washed with water, and partially air-dried. Recrystallization from EtOH gave 3.25 g (71%) of the title compound as white plates, m.p. 173° (decomp.).

10

c. 4-Ethoxy-7-oxo-1-n-pentyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-N-(2-propenyl)-carboxamide

To a stirred suspension of the carboxylic acid of Example 32b (1.10 g) in 22 ml of DMF was added 15 0.67 g of 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole. After stirring the reaction mixture at room temperature for 1 hr., 0.64 g of allylamine was added and the resulting solution stirred for 15 min. The reaction mixture was 20 poured into water and the resulting mixture extracted with EtOAc. The combined extracts were washed with water and brine, dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered, and concentrated to leave 1.01 g (81%) of the title compound as a white solid. A portion of the material was recrystallized from toluene/hexane to give pale yellow 25 crystals, m.p. 112-143°.

Example 33

Ethyl 4-amino-1-n-pentyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-hydroxamate (Formula I, Ra = n-pentyl, Rb = H, Rc = 5 OEt, Rd = H)

To a stirred solution of 1.1 g of 4-amino-1-n-pentyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carboxylic acid and 0.56 g of triethylamine in 35 ml of MeOH was added 10 a solution of 1.43 g of diphenylcarbamylpyridinium chloride in 5.6 ml of MeOH. After stirring for 20 min., the reaction mixture was cooled in an ice bath and added to a cold stirred solution of ethoxyamine which was prepared by adding 3.32 ml of a 25% metha- 15 nolic sodium methoxide solution to a solution of 1.42 g of ethoxyamine hydrochloride in 10 ml of MeOH. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hr. and then concentrated. The residue was diluted with 60 ml of water and the resulting mixture 20 extracted with ether. The combined extracts were dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered, and concentrated to give 1.98 g of an amber oil which was chromatographed over silica gel using ether as the eluant. The fractions containing the product were combined and concentrated 25 to leave 0.92 g of a white foam. The foam was induced to crystallize by dissolving it in hot toluene containing a small amount of chloroform and cooling, whereupon crystals precipitated. These were collected, washed with cold toluene and hexane, and air-dried 30 to give 0.69 g (53%) of the title compound as white crystals, m.p. 142.3-144.2°.

Calculated for $C_{14}H_{21}N_5O_2$: C, 57.72; H, 7.27; N, 24.04
Found: C, 57.92; H, 7.32; N, 24.32

Example 34

5

1-(Pent-3-ynyl)-4-propionamido-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyri-
dine-5-N-(2-propenyl)-carboxamide (Formula I, Ra =
pent-3-ynyl, Rb = $-COCH_2CH_3$, Rc = allyl, Rd = H)

10 To a stirred suspension of sodium hydride (1.10 g of a 50% suspension in nujol washed free of nujol with hexane) in dry DMF (90 ml) was added 2.94 g of 4-amino-1-(pent-3-ynyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-N-(2-propenyl)-carboxamide. After 45 min. of
15 stirring, this solution was added to a stirred solution of 13.5 g of propionic anhydride in 60 ml of dry DMF. The reaction mixture was stirred for 5 min. and then quenched carefully by adding 5 ml of water. The resulting solution was partially concentrated (about
20 one-third of DMF removed) and then poured into water and extracted with ether. The combined ether extracts were filtered to remove a small quantity of a precipitate which formed, dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and concentrated to give 3.27 g of a tacky yellow solid. This
25 material was chromatographed over silica gel using EtOAc/hexane 4:5 (v/v) as the eluant. In addition to the desired product (0.58 g), 1.15 g of the starting allylamide was also obtained. The desired material was recrystallized from toluene to give 0.23 g (6.5%)
30 of the title compound as white crystals, m.p. 157.5-158.7°.

0180318

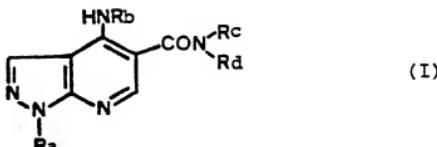
-35-

Calculated for $C_{18}H_{21}N_5O_2$: C, 63.70; H, 6.24; N, 20.63
Found: C, 63.95; H, 6.33; N, 20.61

What is claimed is:

1. A compound of formula I:

5



10

wherein

15 Ra is selected from the group consisting of (1-10C)alkyl, (3-10C)alkenyl, (3-10C)alkynyl, (1-10C)-cyanoalkyl, (1-10C)ketoalkyl, (1-10C)haloalkyl and (3-10C)haloalkenyl, wherein each of the halo groups has at least one halogen selected from the group consisting of fluoro and chloro;

20 Rb is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (1-10C)alkyl and (1-10C)alkanoyl;

25 Rc and Rd may be the same or different and are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (1-10C)alkyl, (3-6C)cycloalkyl, (3-6C)cycloalkyl(1-6C)alkyl, (3-10C)alkenyl, (3-10C)alkynyl, (1-6C)alkoxy, (1-6C)alkoxy(2-6C)alkyl, (1-6C)haloalkyl, (1-6C)haloalkenyl, phenyl, benzyl and thiazolyl, or Rc and Rd are joined to form, together with the nitrogen to which they are attached, a 4- to 7-membered ring which optionally contains a double bond;

30

EPO-1

provided that if Ra is (1-3C)alkyl, at least one of Rc and Rd is (3-10C)alkenyl or (3-10C)alkynyl, and the 7-N-oxides thereof, and the pharmaceutically-acceptable acid-
5 addition salts of said compounds or their 7-N-oxides.

2. A compound as claimed in Claim 1
wherein:

10 Ra is selected from the group consisting of n-pentyl, 1-, 2- and 3-methylbutyl, 1- and 2-ethylbutyl, n-hexyl, 1-, 2-, 3- and 4-methylpentyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, allyl, but-3-enyl, pent-4-enyl, 2-methylprop-2-enyl, pent-3-ynyl, pent-4-ynyl, hex-4-ynyl and hex-5-ynyl;

15 Rb is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, n-pentyl, acetyl, propionyl, butyryl and valeryl; and

20 Rc and Rd are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, n-pentyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopropylmethyl, cyclobutylmethyl, cyclohexylmethyl, 2-cyclopropylethyl, 2-cyclobutylethyl, 2-cyclohexylethyl, allyl, propargyl, but-2-ynyl, ethoxy, 2-methoxyethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl,
25 3,3-dichloroprop-2-enyl, phenyl, benzyl and thiazolyl, or when Rc and Rd are joined, from the group consisting of azetidine, pyrrolidine, piperidine and 3-pyrrolidine rings.

3. A compound as claimed in Claim 2
wherein Ra is selected from the group consisting of
n-pentyl, pent-4-enyl, pent-3-ynyl and pent-4-ynyl;
Rb is selected from the group consisting of
5 hydrogen, n-butyl and propionyl; and
Rc and Rd are each independently selected
from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl,
n-propyl, cyclopropyl, cyclopropylmethyl, allyl, pro-
pargyl, but-2-ynyl, 3,3-dichloroprop-2-enyl, 2-meth-
10 oxyethyl, ethoxy and benzyl.

4. A compound as claimed in Claim 1
wherein:
Ra is selected from the group consisting of
15 (3-10C)alkenyl and (3-10C)alkynyl; and
Rc and Rd are each selected independently
from the group consisting of hydrogen, (1-10C)alkyl,
(3-6C)cycloalkyl, (3-6C)cycloalkyl(1-6C)alkyl, (3-
10C)alkenyl and (3-10C)alkynyl, provided that Ra, Rc
20 and Rd do not have any unsaturated carbon-carbon bonds
at the "1" position.

5. A compound as claimed in Claim 1
wherein:
25 Ra is (1-10C)alkyl and at least one of Rc
and Rd is selected from the group consisting of (3-
10C)alkenyl and (3-10C)alkynyl, provided that Rc and
Rd do not have any unsaturated carbon-carbon bonds at
the "1" position.

30

EPO-3

6. A compound as claimed in Claim 1
wherein:

5 Ra is (4-5C)alkyl and both Rc and Rd are
selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (1-
10C)alkyl, (3-6C)cycloalkyl, and (3-6C)cycloalkyl(1-
6C)alkyl.

7. A compound as claimed in Claim 1
10 wherein Rb is hydrogen or (1-10C)alkanoyl.

8. A compound as claimed in Claim 1 or 4
wherein Ra is (3-10C)alkynyl.

15 9. A compound as claimed in Claim 1, 4 or
8 wherein Ra has a triple bond in the "3" or "4"
position.

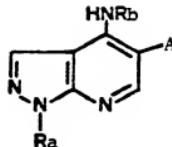
20 10. A compound as claimed in Claim 9
wherein Ra is pent-3-ynyl, Rb and Rd are each hydrogen
and Rc is allyl, or the hydrochloride salt thereof.

25 11. A compound as claimed in any one of
Claims 1-10 wherein said acid-addition salt is one
formed with hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulfuric or
nitric acid.

12. A process for producing a compound as
claimed in Claim 1 selected from

(a) reacting a compound of formula II:

5



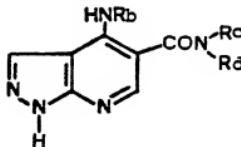
II

10 where A is a carboxylic acid or activated derivative thereof, with an amine of the formula $RcRdNH$;

(b) for those compounds in which Rb is alkanoyl, acylating a compound of formula I in which Rb is hydrogen;

15 (c) alkylating, alkenylating or alkynylating a compound of formula III:

20

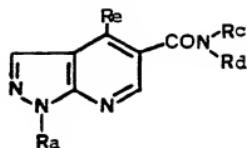


III

(d) reacting a compound of formula IV:

25

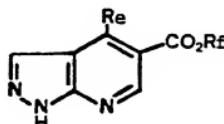
30



IV

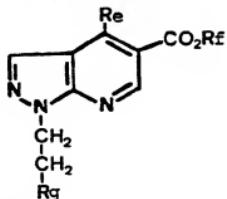
in which Re is a displaceable radical, with a compound of formula Rb-NH_2 ; and whereafter, when said compound of formula I is obtained in the form of a free base and a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt 5 is required, the base is reacted with an acid which affords a pharmaceutically acceptable anion.

10 13. A process for producing a compound of formula V:



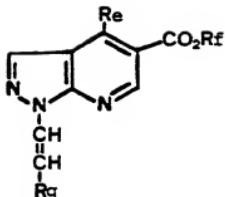
wherein Re is a displaceable radical and Rf is (1-6C)-alkyl, wherein said process comprises the following steps:

20 (a) reacting a compound of formula VII:



30 wherein Rg is hydrogen or (1-6C)alkyl, with N-bromo-succinimide in the presence of light to get a compound of formula VIII:

5



VIII

and

10 (b) reacting the compound of formula VIII
with acid or base.

15

14. A pharmaceutical composition comprising
a compound of Claim 1 in association with a non-toxic
pharmaceutically-acceptable diluent or carrier.

JOHN RICHARD MACK

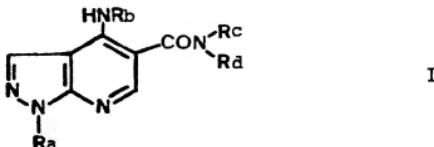
AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVE
General Astorfield Ltd no. 9710

What is claimed is:

1. A process for producing a compound of formula I as follows:

5

10



wherein

15 Ra is selected from the group consisting of (1-10C)alkyl, (3-10C)alkenyl, (3-10C)alkynyl, (1-10C)-cyanoalkyl, (1-10C)ketoalkyl, (1-10C)haloalkyl and (3-10C)haloalkenyl, wherein each of the halo groups has at least one halogen selected from the group consisting of fluoro and chloro;

20 Rb is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (1-10C)alkyl and (1-10C)alkanoyl;

25 Rc and Rd may be the same or different and are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, (1-10C)alkyl, (3-6C)cycloalkyl, (3-6C)cycloalkyl(1-6C)alkyl, (3-10C)alkenyl, (3-10C)alkynyl, (1-6C)alkoxy, (1-6C)alkoxy(2-6C)alkyl, (1-6C)haloalkyl, (1-6C)haloalkenyl, phenyl, benzyl and thiazolyl, or Rc and Rd are joined to form, together with the nitrogen to which they are attached, a 4- to

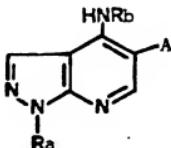
30

Austria-1

7-membered ring which optionally contains a double bond;

and the 7-N-oxides thereof, provided that if
 Ra is (1-3C)alkyl, at least one of Rc and Rd is (3-
 5 10C)alkenyl or (3-10C)alkynyl, selected from
 (a) reacting a compound of formula II:

10

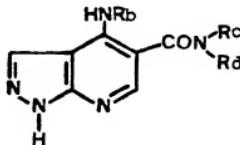


II

where A is a carboxylic acid or activated derivative
 15 thereof, with an amine of the formula RcRdNH;

(b) for those compounds in which Rb is
 alkanoyl, acylating a compound of formula I in which
 Rb is hydrogen;
 20 (c) alkylating, alkenylating or alkynylating a compound of formula III:

25



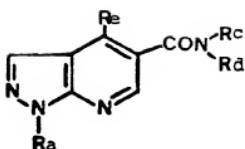
III

(d) reacting a compound of formula IV:

30

Austria-2

5



in which Re is a displaceable radical, with a compound of formula $Rb-NH_2$.

10 2. A process as claimed in Claim 1 for the preparation of 4-amino-1-(pent-3-ynyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-N-(2-propenyl)carboxamide which comprises reacting a compound of formula II wherein Ra is pent-3-ynyl and Rb is hydrogen with allylamine.

15

3. The process of Claim 1 or 2 further characterized by forming a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt of said compound of formula I by 20 selecting a compound of formula I and reacting said compound with an acid.

Austria-3

John Richard Mack
JOHN RICHARD MACK

AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVE
General Authorisation No. 8710



DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
A	US-A-3 979 399 (H. HOEHN et al.) * claim 1; examples *	1	C 07 D 471/04 A 61 K 31/44 (C 07 D 471/04 C 07 D 231:00 C 07 D 221:00
D, A	EP-A-0 096 995 (ICI AMERICAS INC.) * claims 1,5,9 *	1,14	

TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 4)			
C 07 D 471/00			
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search BERLIN	Date of completion of the search 02-01-1986	Examiner HASS C V F	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone	T : theory or principle underlying the invention		
Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category	E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date		
A : technological background	D : document cited in the application		
O : non-written disclosure	L : document cited for other reasons		
intermediate document	& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document		